

# WAR IN BRITAIN HER BLACKLIST CANNOT STAND

American Protest Declares  
U. S. Will Not Acquiesce  
in Methods.

## CLAIMS THE RIGHT TO TRADE FREEDOM

"Serious Consequences to Neu-  
tral Relations" Pointed Out  
to Foreign Office.

Washington, July 30.—Great Britain is warned in the American note of protest against the blacklist, made public tonight by the State Department, of the "many serious consequences to neutral relations and neutral trade which such an act must necessarily involve."

Already in the hands of the British Foreign Office, the note declares "in the gravest terms" that it is "manifestly out of the question that the government of the United States should acquiesce in such methods," and that the United States regards the blacklist as "inevitably and essentially inconsistent with the rights of all the citizens of all the nations not involved in the war."

The note reminds the British government that "citizens of the United States are entirely within their rights" in attempting to trade with the people or the governments of any of the nations now at war, subject only to well defined international practices and understandings which the government of the United States deems the government of Great Britain to have too lightly and frequently disregarded."

The American note is even more positive in its terms than officials have intimated. Ambassador Page was instructed by Acting Secretary Folk to deliver it formally and textually.

Text of American Note.

The text of the American protest is as follows:

"The announcement that His Britannic Majesty's Government has placed the names of certain persons, firms and corporations in the United States upon a proscription 'blacklist,' and has forbidden all financial or commercial dealings between them and citizens of Great Britain, has been received with the most painful surprise by the people and Government of the United States. The United States Government, in the United States to embody a policy of arbitrary interference with neutral trade, against which it is its duty to protest in the most decided terms."

"The scope and effect of the policy are extraordinary. British citizens and companies will not accept cargoes from the proscribed firms or persons, or transport their goods to any port, and American citizens will not accept cargoes from them. It is likely to be denied coal at British ports and excluded from other privileges which they have usually enjoyed, and may themselves be put upon the list of neutral bankers refuse loans to those on the list and neutral merchants decline to contract for their goods, fearing a like proscription."

"It appears that British officials regard the prohibitions of the blacklist as applicable to domestic commercial transactions in foreign countries, as well as in Great Britain, and that the prohibitions, for Americans doing business in foreign countries have been put on notice that their dealings with proscribed firms are to be regarded as subject to the same prohibitions. The United States Government, by the same principle applied in the United States might be subject to similar punitive action if their own countrymen whose names had thus been listed."

Harsh Effects Obvious.

"The harsh and even disastrous effects of this policy upon the trade of the United States and upon the neutral rights upon which it will not fail to insist are obvious. Upon the list of those proscribed and in effect shut out from the commerce of the world are many firms and individuals who are engaged in large commercial operations as importers of foreign products and materials and as distributors of American products and materials to foreign countries, and which constitute important channels through which American trade reaches the outside world. Their foreign affiliations may have been purely commercial, and when once broken cannot easily or promptly be reestablished."

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Safeguards Brushed Aside.

"There are well known remedies and devices to be made of blockade, effective, for trade in contraband, for example, and for the purpose of safeguarding the rights of neutral nations. The Government of the United States cannot consent to see those remedies and devices altered or extended at the will of a single power or group of powers, to the injury of the rights of all the nations not involved in the war."

## TURK TROOPS LEAVE FOR GALICIAN FRONT

Sofia, July 30.—The first trainload of Turkish soldiers passed through the Bulgarian capital to-day, bound for the Galician front.

Dispatches from Switzerland Saturday said that a Turkish army, estimated at 70,000 strong, was being concentrated on the Hungarian plains for the defence of Hungary against a Russian invasion.

There is no purpose or indication of practice as inconsistent with that true justice, sincere amity and impartial fairness which should characterize the dealings of friendly governments with one another. The spirit of reciprocal trade between the United States and Great Britain, the privilege long accorded to the nationals of each to come and go with their ships and cargoes, to use each other's shipping and to be served each by the other's merchants, is very seriously impaired by arbitrary and sweeping practices such as this.

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# RUSSIANS SWEEP BEYOND STOKHOD; GAIN ON DNIESTER

Berlin Admits Loss of  
Salient West of  
Lutsk.

## BOTHMER EXPOSED TO FLANK ATTACKS

Threatened North and South,  
Austrians Face Retreat  
in Galicia.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, July 30.—Furious hand-to-hand encounters and cavalry dashes have succeeded massed infantry and artillery operations along the hundred-mile front in Volhynia and Northern Galicia which the Russians smashed yesterday. According to Petrograd, the Russian advance all along the line is proceeding, with the Teutonic forces rapidly falling back to new defences near Kovel.

General Brusiloff's troops now hold virtually the whole of the Stokhod line. Only at isolated places have the Germans and Austrians been able to hold out against the terrific onslaughts of the last three days, and these they are expected to abandon as soon as the danger of flank or rear attacks becomes more pronounced.

Quit Stokhod Salient.

The wedge which the Russians drove through the enemy's lines at Hulevitch, almost due east of Kovel, has compelled the forces of von Linsingen to withdraw from the salient formed to the south by the capture of the Stokhod. "The withdrawal had been planned for a long time," is the naive statement made by Berlin to-day. Berlin also announces the repulse with severe losses of Russian attacks along this whole front.

The Russian armies continue to push forward at other points where the opening of breaches in the Teutonic line would result in the capture of important districts and towns. Northwest of Buczacz, south of Brody, and in the direction of Stanislaw, the Austrian lines are being subjected to the most powerful assaults. In the latter case, in particular, was hit scores of times, and the shells gradually worked their way through the twenty feet of earth cover-

Russians Gain on Dniester.

South of the Dniester, where the battle is on a smaller scale for the first time since the floods of early summer prevented the continuation of actions, the Russian wave has flowed over the Austrian advanced lines and is pounding furiously at the second line east of Tlumacz.

The double victory of the Czar's troops at Brody and west of Lutsk, coupled with the renewed offensive on the Dniester, has put von Bothmer's forces along the Stripa in a position from which they will have difficulty in extricating themselves if the warning is not heeded. Already, apparently, the Austrians are exposed to flank assaults. In the north German Sakhoff is near Lemberg from von Bothmer, and the speedy retreat of the latter, toward the Galician capital, with the defence of which he is entrusted, can save him from rear attacks and possible envelopment.

Danger to Teutons.

The real danger to the Teutons in the Russians' double drive lies in the interdependence of Kovel and Lemberg. As soon as one falls, nothing can save the other. Consequently, the Austrians and Germans cannot concentrate their forces at one single point. They must confront the Russians with just as powerful forces in front of Lemberg as they can in the rear. Their defences must be just as strong on the line between Kovel and Lemberg as at the towns themselves, for a front cannot break at one point without imperilling all other points.

Teutons Retreat from Stokhod.

To-night's Russian statement says: "On the western (Russian) front on the Stokhod our troops are engaged in fighting which is developing favorably for us. Yesterday twenty-one officers and 940 men were taken prisoner and four guns and four machine guns were captured."

"In the direction of Kovel and to the south of the Rojitch-Kovel railway station our detachments have broken through the enemy's first line and continue to advance. As a result of the fighting here nineteen officers and 300 German soldiers and four machine guns have been taken."

"A company of one of our rifle regiments succeeded in breaking through the enemy's line of the enemy. It passed his batteries, repulsed an attack made by German cavalry and captured a regimental commander, after which it returned safely."

"An attack made south of Pustoty was captured over one hundred German prisoners."

An earlier announcement read: "On the river Stokhod our detachments continue to fortify themselves on the left bank of the river."

"In the Kovel and Brody areas and also in the region to the south of the Dniester our troops continue to advance, pushing the enemy back."

Austrian Communique.

To-night's Austrian statement says: "The battles in East Galicia and Volhynia continue with undiminished violence, especially near Molodyshev, west of Kolomea and west and northwest of Buczacz, but the Russian attacks were unsuccessful. West of Lutsk the Russians temporarily succeeded in penetrating our trenches, but were ejected by a counter attack."

An earlier Austrian statement read: "The enemy yesterday resumed his attacks on our extended front. South of the Dniester River the Russian wave was stopped before our second line to the east of Tlumacz."

"Northeast and southeast of Monastirzsa enemy attacks continued. South of the Dniester the Russian wave was stopped before our second line to the east of Tlumacz."

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# Furious Russian Gun Fire Blows Victims to Shreds

German Earthworks Filled with Scraps of Human  
Flesh—Correspondent  
Lines Almost  
Impregnable.

With the Right Wing of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's Army, July 27 (by courier to Berlin, July 30).—"Here is the place where the Russians reported during their March offensive that they had taken our first three lines," said the German captain with whom the Associated Press correspondent had just inspected the Teuton front trenches south